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Law, which has come to the writer's notice. The work of Mr. Crawford is designed mainly for the New York practitioner; that of Mr. Huffcut mainly for the student. Each of these is less pretentious and less comprehensive than the work which is the subject of this review. This is more general in scope; the others are more limited in the particulars mentioned. And though this work is based on the statute, the statute is incidental to the main subject. If the reader shall discover in the pages of this work an indirect argument for the extension of the Negotiable Instruments Law until it becomes the uniform law of the land, he will find the book no less valuable by reason of that fact. The table of contents shows an analysis of the subject which is worthy of special mention. It is logical, if not altogether complete. There are 650 pages of text and notes, and a list of cases approximating 7,000 in number, from which however some valuable and familiar cases are omitted. This, doubtless, is accounted for by the fact that the work, in the main, follows the Negotiable Instruments Law.

The work of Messrs. Eaton and Gilbert will be found a valuable aid to the practitioner as well as so the student, for both of whom it was designed.

ROBT. E. BUNKER

COLLIER ON BANKRUPTCY. Fourth edition. By William H. Hotchkiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, Buffalo, New York, Lecturer on Bankruptcy in the Buffalo Law School. One volume, sheep. Pages xx, 984. Albany: Matthew Bender. 1903.

This book covers both the law and practice in bankruptcy under the national bankruptcy act of 1898, as amended by the bankruptcy act of February 5th, 1903. Soon after the enactment of the bankruptcy law of 1898, William Miller Collier, one of the referees in bankruptcy in the state of New York, published his work upon bankruptcy, and a few months afterwards published a second edition. This was supplemented by the third edition, published by James W. Eaton, November 17th, 1900. With the death of Mr. Eaton, the present work was taken up by William H. Hotchkiss. Mr. Hotchkiss is well known to those who have had occasion to practice and administer the bankruptcy law, as referee in bankruptcy at Buffalo, New York, and one who has taken an active interest in the elucidation and development of the present law. Instead of simply supplementing the work of his predecessors, he has practically written a new work, and has adopted a system by which he gives a chapter to each section showing, if any, the amendments thereto, as made under the law of 1903, quotes analogous decisions in other sections, and gives cross references as to the act and the general orders and forms.

In this work we have the results of the experience of a careful student, who is recognized as a leading authority in the administration of the present bankruptcy law, and who has suggested points of practice, supplied new forms, and has been recognized as practically the author of the amendment of 1903. This book has, in addition to the law of 1898 and amendment of 1903, the general orders in bankruptcy and the forms in bankruptcy, as promulgated by the United States supreme court, with supplemental forms which are adapted to general use, although the author states they are in no sense official; they are simply suggestions based upon the author's experience.

There are copious notes and references to the orders and to the forms. The amendments of 1903 are indicated by italics, and the matters omitted from the original statutes are placed in the foot notes. The discussion of the amendments is made as complete as possible, and of course is based largely upon the writer's knowledge of the steps that led to their passage, and, as he says, of, "The genesis of the successive bills that resulted in that act." The result is that the work is practically a review of the law of 1898 and its amendments down to the present date, and the understanding of the author as to the meaning of the act as amended which as yet has not had judicial construction.

The author was an earnest advocate of the Ray bill, so-called, amending the bankruptcy law, and at the meeting of not only the referees in bankruptcy, but of credit men throughout the United States, he was an earnest advocate of this bill, particularly the section thereof relating to preferences, and occasionally throughout the work one can see the personality of the author shown in such expressions as "the storm centre," and "lines of cleavage." In discussing the question of the proof and allowance of claims, he says: "Still, whatever be the ultimate decisions as to transactions less common or more subject to suspicion, the exasperating practice of requiring the surrender of mere payments, made and received in due course, is at an end."

It is no disparagement to the authors of other valuable works on bankruptcy which have hitherto been published, to state that this work is one which will be almost indispensable in the library of the practitioner or student of the bankruptcy law. The wide experience of Mr. Hotchkiss, his familiarity with the bankruptcy law both as a student and an administrative officer, as chairman of the executive committee of referees, and president of the national association of bankruptcy referees has brought him in close touch with everything concerning the bankruptcy law.

It is a valuable contribution to this branch of statutory legislation, enacted by congress in pursuance of powers granted it under the constitution.

HARLOW P. DAVOCK,

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HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE. By James Q. Howard. pp. 170; price \$1.50. Publishers: Callaghan & Co., Chicago.

This work only narrowly escapes being a "true history." The author's estimate of its character is set forth in the preface, in which he says that a similar work by J. K. Hosmer, "being essentially a work of fiction, but faintly historical, in no way conflicts with this narrative of fact, which has gone forth with the approval of the Exposition Company at St. Louis." On the other hand, a certain popular quality is claimed for the book. For, inasmuch as all the sources of information have been examined, our author thought it needless to burden his account with long lists of references and authorities.

The first two chapters are the best. In the first an excellent tale is made of the exploration of De Narvaez, De Soto, Joliet and Marquette, and of LaSalle. The strongest quality of Mr. Howard as an historical narrator is his thoroughgoing appreciation of the power of personality, and in this